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*Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Juan, P. R., during the month of March, 1902.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 99; number passed, 99.

H. S. MATHEWSON,  
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,  
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Report of immigrants inspected at the subports of Porto Rico during the month of March, 1902.*

Total number of immigrants inspected, 13, at Mayaguez; number passed, 13, at Mayaguez.

H. S. MATHEWSON,  
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,  
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

TURKEY.

*Report from Constantinople—Cholera in the Hedjaz.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, March 27, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that according to the official sanitary news the number of deaths from cholera in the Hedjaz is 1,129, of which 381 have occurred at Medina, 788 at the holy city of Mecca, 1 at Rebuk, and 38 at Djiddah. Rebuk is a station, a little spot where there is a spring and where the caravans going from Mecca to Medina stop and take the necessary water. It is there that the first case of cholera has been registered, and of which the sanitary board has been informed.

The great danger is now, when the pilgrims turn back to their countries, but the necessary steps and the necessary quarantines have been ordered in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic. All the attention has been given to the pilgrims coming to the countries northward of the Suez Canal—that is to say, for the pilgrims coming to Turkey and to Russia, the latter pilgrims being obliged to pass through the Bosphorus. All these pilgrims, as well as the Algerians and the Moroccos, must undergo a ten days' quarantine at El Tor in the Red Sea. The Turks, who are in number 7,000, will, after said ten days' quarantine at El Tor, undergo a second quarantine at the lazarettos at Beirut or Clazomenes, according as they go to Syria or Asia Minor, and at the lazaretto of Tripoli in Africa, if they go to that province. These pilgrims coming to Turkey are dangerous as well as those who go to Russia, and who are in number 16,000. The latter will sail directly from El Tor to Russia without landing anywhere in Turkey. They will undergo their second quarantine at the lazaretto of Theodosia or of Batum. The Algerians will undergo 2 more quarantines, 1 of which is at the provisory lazaretto installed, according to the communication made by the French sanitary representative, at Cape Matifu, and thence they will undergo the third quarantine at the lazaretto at Algier. The president of the sanitary service of Morocco has asked by wire to let the Morocco pilgrims undergo a previous quarantine in one of the lazarettos of Turkey, the lazaretto of Mogador not being open until April 21.

The international sanitary board has answered that there is no room in the Turkish lazarettos for other pilgrims. There is no fear of cholera spreading by the pilgrims going by land to their country, as the so-called sacred caravan comes back to Constantinople through the desert from Mecca and Medina to Syria. It seems that the journey in the desert does not allow such spread. I say the same for the caravans which go by the desert to Yemen, Bagdad, and the Nedjid. There does not exist any example of such spread. The great question which is discussed between the governor-general of the Hedjaz and the sanitary board is to know where from the present outbreak of cholera has come. Has it broke out in the Hedjaz, or has it been imported? The Hedjaz authorities claim that cholera this time has been imported from Java by the Javanese pilgrims who arrived at Camaran October 22, by the steamship *Anchises*. This steamer started from Java September 13, 1901, with 473 pilgrims. At that moment there was at Batavia an epidemic of cholera, therefore, her bill of health was not clean. She went on her route to different places, where she embarked pilgrims. Among said places she went to Padang, where she was submitted to ten days' quarantine, and when she arrived at Camaran her bill of health was clean. In spite of said bill of health being clean, she was again submitted to five days' quarantine at Camaran, in the lazaretto of Camaran, where all the pilgrims arriving from the far east or from India must undergo at least five days' quarantine. During this quarantine of five days all the pilgrims of the *Anchises* had been submitted to 2 disinfections, and all their wearing apparel had been passed through the disinfecting furnace twice. At the same time the above-mentioned steamship had been thoroughly disinfected.

During the voyage from Padang to Camaran 7 pilgrims have died. Of these, 6 died from malaria and 1 from old age. Within the five days within which they were at the lazaretto of Camaran, 6 more pilgrims died from the same disease—I mean from malaria. No question at all of cholera, nor during the four months which have elapsed from the month of November to the month of March, when the presence of said disease was announced. Besides that, the first cholera cases which have been observed were on pilgrims coming from Russia, the Cossacks as well as among the takrouris, or workmen, and a soldier. On the contrary, among the Javanese, who have remained in Mecca, no one has presented any cholera symptoms; on the contrary, those among the Javanese who have followed the caravans of Cossacks, stopped with the latter at Rebuk, where they took and drank water, fell ill with cholera symptoms, and that after the Cossacks and some pilgrims from Bukhara presented the same symptoms of cholera, I do not need to say that an inquiry has been ordered in order to know when, where from, and how this time cholera has broken out.

Here in Constantinople there are always many cases of la grippe, as well as several cases of whooping cough and chicken pox. In a general way I may say that public health in this capital is good.

Respectfully,

S. C. ZAVITZIANO,

*United States Sanitary Commissioner.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*